

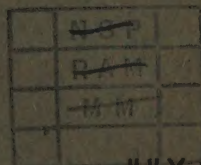
COUNCIL FOR SCIENCES OF INDONESIA
(MADJELIS ILMU PENGETAHUAN INDONESIA)

INDONESIAN ABSTRACTS

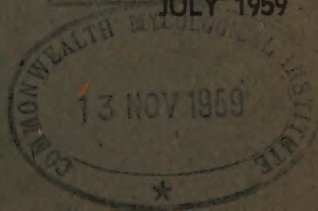
ABSTRACTS ON CURRENT SCIENTIFIC
INDONESIAN LITERATURE



VOL. I No. 4



JULY 1959



Indonesian Abstracts is published quarterly by the Council for Sciences of Indonesia. The purpose of this periodical is to provide abstracts of current scientific Indonesian literature covering articles in the field of all the sciences.

The views expressed in the articles which appear in the periodical are those of the individual authors and are not to be taken as representing the views of the Council.

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The Council for Sciences of Indonesia was established on March 19, 1956 by the Indonesian Legislature under Act No. 6. 1956. The task of the Council is to advance and to promote in the widest sense of the word efforts and activities in the field of science serving the interest of the nation in particular, and the interests of peace and mankind in general.

INDONESIAN ABSTRACTS

Abstracts on current scientific Indonesian literature

VOL. I.

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0 GENERALITIES

016 : 550 (910) "1952 + 1953 + 1954 + 1955"

01 BIBLIOGRAPHY.

KLOMPE, TH.

Addenda to the publication on the geology and geophysics of Indonesia and adjacent areas, 1951, 1953, 1954 and 1955 in *Madj. Ilm. Alam untuk Indon.* 113 : 245-67. 1957.

Titles and abstracts.

016 : 550 (910) "1956 + 1957"

KLOMPE, TH.

Publications on the geology and geophysics of Indonesia and adjacent areas 1956 and 1957 in *Madj. Ilm. Alam untuk Indon.* 113: 171-243. 1957.

Titles and abstracts.

02 LIBRARIES.

021 : 001

SUMARNI KARTADIREDJA.

Perpustakaan dan ilmu pengetahuan (Library and Science), in *Ber. M.I.P.I.*, 2 (4) : 27-32. 1958.

The purpose of setting up a research library is submitted in connection with the main goal to be achieved by the Council for Sciences of Indonesia. After examining the Council's main tasks the author points out that the establishment of a research library is in line with the aim of the Council. In this connection a general view on the various tasks of a research library is presented. Further subject covers an outline of the difficulties faced by the Council in setting up a research library.

06 INSTITUTIONS. CONGRESSES. MUSEUMS.

069 (910)

AMIR SUTAARGA.

Museum "Djakarta lama" (The „Old Djakarta" Museum), in *Ber. M.I.P.I.* 2(5) : 17-22. 1958.

A short review of the history of the "Old Djakarta" Museum. Formerly, it was used as graveyard for prominent Dutch personalities. It is pointed out that the main task of the museum is to study, collect and exhibit historical objects and folk arts of Djakarta.

069 (910)

AMIR SUTAARGA, M.

Museum Djakarta (Museum of Djakarta) in *Ber. M.I.P.I.* 1 (3) : 7-18. 1957.

The author gives a review of the history of the Lembaga Kebudayaan Indonesia. It is pointed out that this scientific society is the continuation

of what was formerly the "Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen" which was established in April 24, 1778 in the former Batavia. An outline of the organization of the above scientific society is given. Its main undertakings are among other things to establish a national library and museum. The author gives an account of the difficulties encountered by the Lembaga Kebudayaan Indonesia in achieving its main goal. Furthermore, it is stated that figures on the number of visitors of the Museum of Djakarta show an upward trend over the past few years.

061.3 : 352.9

ENDA MARAH.

Tindjauan sekitar kongres pemerintahan daerah negara² internasional di Vienna (A review on the Congress of International Union of Local Authorities) in *Swatantra* 1 : 27-35, 3 : 169-77, 5 : 268-87. 1958.

General information on questions relating to local government which were put forward within the framework of the above Congress at Vienna, June, 1953. The discussions, on the whole, emphasized merely the technical and administrative aspects of local government. The article is divided into 4 parts containing brief outlines regarding functional and territorial decentralization, measures to prevent the further growth of large towns and inter-municipal co-operation.

061.6 : 343.9

MOEDIKDO MOELIONO.

Lembaga Kriminologi (Institute of Criminology) in *Ber. M.I.P.I.* 2 (1) : 8 (18). 1958.

The author gives an account of the history and development of the Institute of Criminology of Djakarta. The article among others deals with the organization, main tasks and function of the Institute.

061.3 : 93 (910).

SARTONO KARTODIRDJO.

Sekitar Seminar Sedjarah (On the Seminar of History) in *Ber. M.I.P.I.* 2 (2) : 13-20. 1958.

Some notes on the course of discussion of the Seminar of History which was held in Jogjakarta, in December, 1957. The purpose of the Seminar is to re-examine the teaching system of history and to revise manuals of the History of Indonesia. It is unanimously accepted that the teaching of History is of paramount importance for the formation of personality of the pupils.

Further the author gives a short outline on Yamin's and Soedjatmoko's view on the problem of "Philosophical Concept of the History of Indonesia".

061.1 : 378 (910).

SARWONO PRAWIROHARDJO.

Madjelis Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia dan Universitas² di Indonesia (The Council for Sciences of Indonesia and Universities in Indonesia) in *Ber. M.I.P.I.* 2 (1) : 32-44. 1958.

Dealing with the question on the relationship between the Council for Sciences of Indonesia and Universities in Indonesia in their tasks to promote activities in the field of Science.

It is pointed out that education and research are the two main tasks of the University, whereas the Council's task is to stimulate and to promote in the widest sense the development of Science.

061.3 : 070.3 (910).

SUGIJANTO.

Seminar Harian Rakjat (The seminar of Harian Rakjat - People's Daily) in *W. dan Massa* 2 : 128-32 March 1958.

A report on a seminar held in Djakarta, in January 30, 1958 in commemoration of the seventh anniversary of the daily "Harian Rakjat". It was hoped that efforts should be made by the daily to offer its contribution in the interest of the people. Newspaper's publishers still have shortage of capable administrative personnel. Compared with the journalists, the personnel have merely achieved little progress in their respective field.

061.3 : 616-002.5

SOETJAHJO.

Laporan XIV th International Tuberculosis Conference New Delhi Jan. 7-11. 1957 (Report on the XIV th International Tuberculosis Conference in New Delhi) in *Mudj. Kes. Angk. Perang* 7 : 372-8. 1957.

061.3 : 93

SOETJIPTO WIRJOSUPARTO.

Kesan selang pandang mengenai International Symposium on History of Eastern and Western Cultural Contacts (Some views on the International Symposium on History of Eastern and Western Cultural Contacts) in *Ber. M.I.P.I.* 2 (1) : 19-31. 1958.

A report on the International Symposium on History of Eastern Western Cultural Contacts which was held in Tokyo and Kyoto, in November, 1957. The Symposium which was held as part of UNESCO'S working programme "Major Project on the Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Wertern Cultural Values" discussed subjects on Philosophy, His tory, Archaeology and Arts.

07 JOURNALISM.

071.1

NIXON, RAYMOND B.

The role of professional journalists in mass-communications in W. dan Massa 2 : 133-44. 1958.

A lecture delivered by Prof. Nixon in April 4, 1957 concerning the development of journalistic training in the United States. In the performance of his task, a journalist should be able to set aside his own emotion and sentiment. The journalist is expected to be capable of analyzing the intention of the source of information with the employment of a system called "content analysis".

Prof. Nixon stressed the importance of conducting a research on the attitude and desires of the readers.

3 SOCIAL SCIENCES

32 POLITICAL SCIENCE.

325.33 (910).

Bhatta, J.N.

Soal² transmigrasi di Indonesia. Istimewa Sumatra Selatan. (Regarding internal migration in Indonesia, with special reference to S. Sumatra) in *Publikasi* No. 7, 1957.

To keep pace with the population growth the implementation of internal migration program encounters many difficulties such as the lack of fund and technical hands. Other problems of importance are the need for an adequate transport network and irrigation works. Close coordination and cooperation between governmental departments and political stabilization are necessary within the framework of the plan. As the population of Sumatra is increasing at a rapid pace the availability of vacant areas in connection with the scope of the settlement program involves problems of the distribution of population. In the future Kalimantan's land would be promising for settlers. At present birth rate, only an extended settlement program would bear fruitful results in the attempt to reduce population pressure. A concrete policy should be adopted in view of coping with the declining soil productivity and per capita income output. Irrigation transport, better seed, manuring and soil conservation measures should be taken for the improvement of soil and agricultural practices. Problems of industrial development, sanitation, medical and educational aid are taken into consideration. In the opinion of the author population control by restrictive practices is needed for adjusting the population growth to the level of the standard of living. In addition statistical figures on basic demographic data are compiled. Maps showing various aspects of internal migration are appended.

33 POLITICAL ECONOMY

331. 024. (922)

ANONYMOUS.

Laporan penjelidikan angkatan kerdja berdasarkan sample daerah kota besar dan Kabupaten Sukabumi (A report on the sample survey of labour force of the town and district of Sukabumi) in *Ekōn. dan Keu. Indon.* 11 : 115-157. 1958.

The above sample survey was carried out in the town and district of Sukabumi starting from February up to March, 1957. The main purpose is twofold : to collect basic demographic data and to estimate the number of labour force by sex and age. Some technical aspects of the survey are presented.

331 : 007

ANONYMOUS.

Laporan penelitian tenaga kerdja (A Report on the manpower survey of 1956) conducted by the Directorate for Manpower Affairs, Ministry of Labour Affairs in *Ekon. dan Keu. Indon.* 11 : 2-46. 1958.

A manpower survey was carried out by the Ministry of Labour Affairs in June 1, 1956 which aim was to compile figures on the number of persons employed, occupational composition by sex, occupational classification and to study current and anticipated vacancies for the period of six months beginning from above date. Of 4118 enterprises surveyed at random sample, 2101 are enterprises of more than 101 workers, 1386 with a variety of 10 to 100 employes and 631 employing less than 10 persons. The survey indicated that in July 1, 1,514,087 persons were employed, whereas in December 1, 1956 there were only 1,394,560 persons employed. These figures are taken as basis of the whole survey. Statistic figures on above subjects are tabulated. A brief account of the efforts made by 216 enterprises in providing training facilities is given.

332.42 (910)

ANONYMOUS.

Monetary statistics and monetary analysis in Indonesia, in *Ekon. dan Keu. Indon.* 10 : 722-737. 1957.

A new analysis of the compilation of monetary statistics is presented. In the new analysis causes in the volume of money are based on certain sectors of the economy rather than on administrative classification. Under the new system the classification of items in the government and private sector has been changed. These two systems are tabulated for comparison.

Principal items of the balance sheet of the Indonesian foreign exchange banks are subject to further consideration. Some alterations of the monetary balance sheet are shown by making comparison between the old and new analysis.

338.41 : 667.33 (922).

ANONYMOUS.

Industri batik di Djawa Tengah (The batik industry in Central Java) in *Ekon. dan Keu. Indon.* 11 : 218-298. 1958.

A survey on the batik industry was carried out in the following batik centres : Surakarta, Pekalongan and its surroundings, Jogjakarta, Djakarta and Ponorogo. The survey illustrated the present situation, possibilities of

providing employment to villagers and development prospects in the future. Main conclusions are made among others as follows :

1. Batik home industry is gradually becoming a manufactory. There is the use of intensive labour force a large part of which consists of part-time workers. Level of education and training leaves still to be desired.
2. Due to government protection and batik industry is in stable condition relative to other domestic industries. Rate of profit is estimated at 10 to 15 % of the selling price.
3. Port traders play an important role in marketing the batik.
4. In taking account of the general situation of entrepreneurs the setting up of cooperatives is the best way of serving the common interest.
5. Protection and guidance of government are indispensable for the stabilization and continuation of the industry.

339.31 (910).

DANIEL, S.

The national income of Indonesia, a rejoinder (with a postscript of A.D. Tan) in *Ekon. dan Keu. Indon.* 10 : 696-700. 1957.

In giving a rejoinder Dr Neumark attempts to elucidate some critical remarks which are made by Bakker, Hellinger, and A.D. Tan on the national income study of Indonesia. A postscript of A.D. Tan is appended.

338.011 : 546.3

HADEN, T.

De remetallica in *Ekon. dan Keu. Indon.* 11 : 101-111 1958.

A maximum extraction of all the valuable components of an ore demands an efficient organization and a permanent staff of capable skilled workers. Next to the extraction of the main metal much thought should be given to the possibility of extracting other metals. Today characteristic of metal mining is that the capital invested in the industry is dependent upon the nature of the metals and ores themselves. As regards the technical implications of small mines stress should be laid upon the attempt of yielding a maximum exploitation of the whole. In this connection the establishment of a central milling plant may bring about an efficient improvement of the mining operations.

339.31 (910).

MULJATNO.

Persoalan pendapatan nasional di Indonesia (The national income of Indonesia) in *Ekon. dan Keu. Indon.* 10 : 526-541. 1957.

An analysis on some theoretical problems of compiling national income statistics. In Indonesia the compilation of national income statistics is based on Polak's and S.D. Neumark's concept. The divergent technical implication of the two concepts is shown.

Further discussion deals with the critical remarks made by Bakker, Hollinger, and A.D. Tan on Neumark's national income estimation.

332.1 (910)

SJAFRUDDIN PRAWIRANEGARA.

Address before the directing staff, lecturers and members of the SEAN-ZA Central Banking Course, Sydney, in October 17, 1947 in *Ekon. dan Keu. Indon.* 11 : 68-76. 1958.

In his address the author gives an outline on the task and policy of the Central Bank of Indonesia. It is pointed out that compared with the former Javasche Bank, the present Bank Indonesia has to cope with complicated problems heavier than those experienced by the former.

332.6 (910)

SJAFRUDDIN PRAWIRANEGARA.

Foreign investment within the framework of Indonesia's present foreign exchange regulations in *Ekon. dan Keu. Indon.* 11 : 62-69, 1958.

An address at the Tenth Annual Far East Conference of the Far East Council of Commerce and Industry, New York, in October 2, 1957.

Concerning the Address of the Governor of Bank Indonesia delivered at the above Conference. The subject dealt with covered among others explanations regarding the purpose of the foreign exchange regulations of Indonesia and its implications to the transfer of profits for investors. In his opinion the new exchange regulations were more favourable than those issued in the past years.

330.19

SWIANIEWICZ, STANISLAS.

Distribution of hardships as a problem of development policy in *Ekon. dan Keu. Indon.* 11 : 299-324. 1958.

In Asiatic countries capital formation for advancing industrial development is associated with hardships for a great part of the population. The issue of distribution of hardships is portrayed from the following points : the distribution of the national income and the burden of the village in the process of industrialization. As public initiative can only overcome the tendencies to stagnation some countries pursue a war economic policy. This involves a great increase in public expenditure and pressure on private consumption. There is the problem of the structure of taxation and tax administration in connection with efforts to facilitate the import of industrial equipments. In the formation of the national capital the alternative is to find some balance between the welfare of the individual and the ultimate objectives of the community. Further, the distribution of incomes between agriculture and other industries yields some problems.

The choice is to be made between pressure on agricultural incomes and a rise in the incomes of peasants and smallholders.

330.19 (910)

SWIANIEWICZ, STANISLAS.

Tendencies to development and stagnation in the Indonesian economy in *Ekon. dan Keu. Indon.* 11 : 78-100. 1958.

An attempt to present a general view on the factors of development and stagnation in the Indonesian economy. Some notes are made on the characteristics of economic stagnation in capitalist and underdeveloped countries. Starting from Neumark's national income estimates the author points out that up to now the tendency to stagnation in the Indonesian economy is still observed. The article contains analysis of the development of agriculture, tropical export commodities, mining, industry, electric power and transport network. The analysis, on the whole, shows a rapid trend of population growth and a retarded growth of production. It is estimated that the Indonesian rate of investment has been a low one in comparison with European as well as Asiatic standards. Further subjects deal with discussion on monetary problems and urbanization.

338.585.3 (922).

WEINREB, F. and H. MADJID IBRAHIM.

Penjelidikan biaya hidup di Djakarta (A study of the cost of living in Djakarta) in *Ekon. dan Keu. Indon.* 10 : 738-795. November/December 1957.

A study on the cost of living in Djakarta which was carried out as from June 1953 up to June 1954. Index figures on the cost of living are given. This compilation is based on the average rate of goods consumed by a given family, and price quotation of these goods. The author gives an account of the technical aspects of the study. Description of pre-war studies on the cost of living in Indonesia is given. It is suggested that similar study should be carried out in other towns. Some suggestions to improve the method of the study are submitted.

34 LAW

347.454

HADI MOENTORO, R.

Politik hukum perburuhan pada waktu sekarang (The present social law policy) in *Ekon. dan Keu. Indon.* 10 : 542-555. 1957.

The enactment of social laws is reviewed as from 1947 up to now. With this context some aspects of the relationship between the labourers and employers are submitted for discussion. The problem of how to unify the European and adat law (customary law) in the interest of establishing one social code is raised.

Views of some well-known Indonesian lawyers relating to this question is given. Labour contracts as applied in the adat and the European law is outlined.

343.352 (910)

SOEPARTO, K.

Korupsi dan pemberantasannya (Corruption and method for eliminating it) in *Madj. Hukum dan Masyarakat* 3 (1) : 33-45, 1958.

One of the complicated problems confronting Indonesia is corruption. The meaning of the word corruption is widely analysed. It may signify violating and bribing. The latter has been used more common in the society. Juridical aspects of the corruption are discussed.

Coercion and other penal provisions are insufficient. Far more important are moral rearmament and the awakening of the sense of selfrespect as remedies. An analysis of the causes of corruption is given. In view of the national reconstruction being carried out means for eliminating corruption are of great importance. This matter has been under consideration by several cabinets. New legislation of penal law is needed. With regard to the sanction against corruption the stronger stress in the provisions of the law should be laid on the confiscation of private property rather than on physical sanction. A new Act on the elimination of corruption will be issued. It will cover three systems namely, the penal, property control and fiscal systems.

343.1 (910)

UTRECHT, E.

Beberapa tjatatan tentang suatu hukum jang lebih kolektif (Some remarks concerning criminal law of a more collective character) in *Padjadjaran* 1 : 23-33, 1958.

A review is presented on the question of the renovation of criminal law in Indonesia. The author's analysis is built up by especially regarding the juridical aspect of property reflected in the civil law as the key to the understanding of the nature of criminal law. According to the author the present criminal law is not adjusted to the current constellation of the Indonesian society. There is the discrepancy between the provisions of the present criminal law derived from the Dutch Criminal Code of 1881 and the nation's idea of collectivity. It is pointed out that the Dutch Criminal Code is individual and liberal in character. Up to now a fundamental change in the Indonesian Criminal Code is not yet observed. The Criminal Code should be in conformity with the nature of the Indonesian economy. The enactment of special ordinances regarding economic infringements is desired.

35 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

352.9 (910)

AMRAH MU'SLIMIN

Pengawasan terhadap daerah² swatantra (Control on autonomous regions) in *Swatantra* 4 : 195-36, 1958.

Ordinance No. 1/1957 stipulates among other things matters relating to the manner of control on the state affairs of autonomous regions. There exist three kinds of controls namely preventive, repressive and preventive-repressive. The whole discussion is centered upon the question of defining which institution has the competence of controlling autonomous regions. The article deals further with examining the status of civil servants inherent in the dualism of the regional government.

352.9 (910) : 342.22

ESHA

Dualisme dalam pemerintahan daerah (Dualism in the regional government) in *Swatantra* 6 : 361-66. 1958.

Some comments on the dualistic character of the regional government in Indonesia. The article contains a brief discussion on the distribution of authority between the central and the regional government and matters relating to the status of regional heads.

352.9 (094.5) : (991)

NASROEN, M.

Salah satu penilaian tentang U.U. No. 1/1957 (An evaluation on Ordinance No. 1/1957) in *Swatantra* 6 : 347-56. 1958.

The article attempts to give evidence that shortcomings are found in Ordinance No. 1/1957. Stipulations in above ordinances are regarded as not being in line with the principle idea of realizing a unitary state. The subject further deals with the discussion of which body has the competence of controlling the state affairs in the region. The author comes to the main conclusion that the balance between the principle of autonomy and central government is not guaranteed. It is suggested that changes in the system of control and the authority of central government in the region should be brought about.

352.9 (094.5)

SISWORO PRINGGOWILOJO

Sekitar berlakunya undang² tentang pokok² pemerintahan daerah 1956 (U.U. No. 1 tahun 1957) — Concerning the effective force of ordinance on principles of the regional government 1956 (Ordinance No. 1/1957) in *Swatantra* 4 : 237-56. 6 : 377-383. 1958.

Ordinance No. 1/1957 provides matters relating to the right of territories in setting up local government. Gradually autonomous regions throughout Indonesia will take the same form of autonomy. Autonomous regions having either a particular or an ordinary status are divided into three levels. Ordinances pertaining to the system of regional government beginning from the period of the Netherlands Indies administration up to the present are reviewed.

352.9 (922) : 324

SOEBAGJO

Sedikit ulasan mengenai perwakilan berimbang dan pemilihan anggota² Dewan Pemerintah Daerah daerah Swatantra tingkat II Magetan (Some remarks on proportional representation and election of members of Regional Administrative Council of the Magetan second level autonomous region) in *Swatantra* 6 : 357-60. 1958.

The system of proportional representation connected with the election of members of regional administrative council is reviewed. A governmental decree stipulates matters relating to the election in question in a framework of proportional representation. The question is put forward whether a party obtaining majority in the regional legislative assembly could hold all seats in the regional administrative council. In this connection the state of a foregoing election in the Magetan second level autonomous region is submitted for examination. The election of members of the above council according to the rule of proportional representation should be taken as guidance.

352.9 (094.5) : (910)

SOEBAKTI POESPONOTO, K. Ng.

Kekurangan¹ dalam pelaksanaan undang-undang No. 1/1957 yang perlu segera diatasi (Shortcomings in the implementation of Ordinance No. 1/1957 which should be surmounted immediately) in *Swatantra* 5 : 288-97. 1958.

Some remarks are made on the implementation of Ordinance No. 1/1957. Shortcomings are found in the arrangement of the above ordinance. Priority should be given to establishing third level autonomous regions. The author advocates his view in the following terms: the moral duty to establish efficient government, a just and equal treatment of every citizen, to prevent disproportional and unbalanced development, to improve the people's economy and to awake the people's consciousness of the rule of law. The last part of the article deals with some remarks on the provisions of ordinance No. 1/1957 with regard to the distribution of power between the central and regional authorities. The setting up of a controlling body in the region as representative of the central government is regarded by the author as a solution to the problem.

356.33 (510)

SOEMARNO SOSROATMODJO.

Pendidikan Anggota Kesehatan Tentara dan Djawatan Kesehatan Tentara Republik Rakjat Tiongkok (Education of medical assistants and the Health Ministry of the Army of the People's Republic of China) in *Madj. Kes. Angk. Perang* 7 : 501-11. 1957.

A history on the medical organization of the Army of the People's Republic of China. Survey of lower, middle and highschool education in China.

35.085 (910)

SOETARDJO KARTOHADIKOESOEMO.

Kedudukan pamongpradja (The status of civil servants) in *Swatantra* 3: 131-38. 1958.

Dealing with some notes on the author's address at the Seminar on Civil Servants, Surakarta, March 16, 1958. The main subject concerns especially with the question whether the status of civil servants as it stands now should be maintained.

352.9 (910)

SOETARDJO KARTOHADIKOESOEMO.

Desapradja dan pembangunan masjarakat desa (Village government and construction of village community) in *Swatantra* 2 : 100-16. 1958.

The close study on the nature of villages through practical and theoretical knowledge is the best starting point to build up a village community. It is pointed out that the drafting up of a definite programme yields some problems. Investigation on the possibility of obtaining the needed manpower and its potentialities is necessary. Its main objectives and the manner with which the project will be worked out should be determined. The author is impregnated with the idea that the project should be in conformity with the spirit of the adat law. It is suggested to frame laws which define the status of the village in an autonomous framework.

352.9 (910)

SOETARDJO KARTOHADIKOESOEMO.

Kesatuan masjarakat desa dasar jang kuat bagi Daerah Swatantra dan Negara (The integrity of the village community as an essential foundation for Autonomous Regions and the State) in *Swatantra* 1 : 57-64. 1958.

The implementation of transforming small villages into third level autonomous regions requires a thorough examination of the character of regional cultures. Up to now strong influences of adat law (customary law) is still observed in the village. Affinities of the village community are excited by common feelings toward the system of belief, mutual aids and kinship ties. The view which the author advocates is to preserve the spiritual force of the village within the scope of its integrity. The village should be organized in such a way that the scope of individual and community development is in line with the nation's interest. Protection and a distinctive status should be given to the village. The balance between the interest of the nation and the village should be taken as guidance for the enactment of laws.

352.9 (094.5) : (991)

SOEWARNO HADIATMODJO

Daerah² swapradja dalam rangka pelaksanaan Undang² No. 1/1957 (Principalities within the framework of Ordinance No. 1/1957) in *Swatantra* 2 : 85-95. 1958.

"Daerah² Swapradja" (principalities) are territories having the right of self-government as a result of a contract made with the former Netherlands Indies government. Ordinances regarding the status of these territories are chronologically presented. After the independence the relation between these principalities and the present government is not based on a contract, but rather as a result of historic evolution. The need for adjusting these territories to the current structure of the country is felt. Ordinance No. 1/1957 provide three possibilities for transforming these territories into new adequate status. According to the author the best way toward democratic government can be achieved by transforming these "Daerah² Swapradja" into autonomous regions.

352.9 (094.5) : (991)

SREMADI HADIATMODJO, R.

Peraturan daerah (Regional ordinance) in *Suatantra* 2 : 96-9. 1958.

On the question of how regional ordinances which are enacted by Regional Legislative Assembly come into force. Regional ordinance which formerly needs the ratification of the President of the Republic of Indonesia is now ratified by the State's head and the Minister of Internal Affairs. In this connection examples of enactment regarding fiscal, retributive and penal matters are given.

352.9 (910)

SREMADI HADIATMODJO, R.

Desa dan daerah swatantra tingkat III (The village and the third level autonomous region) in *Suatantra* 5 : 298-301. 1958.

The author is of opinion that autonomous regions should not be created by artificial means. The transformation of villages into third level autonomous regions requires a close examination of territorial conditions. Natural resources and economic potentialities of the village should be taken as guidance for establishing third level autonomous regions. It is necessary to frame laws among others on the authority, administration and finance of the regional government.

37 EDUCATION

371.4 : 378

KRAAL, A.

Tockomstige kader (Future cadre) in *Ekon. dan Keu. Indon.* 10 : 649-53. 1957.

Dealing with the discussion of how the educational system of academic level should be established. After examining the difficulties faced by the students some suggestions are made for the improvement of their condition.

371 (910)

SOEWOTO HADIWIDJOJO.

Pendidikan dan pengajaran disekolah sedjak djaman pendjadjahan Belanda hingga djaman Republik Indonesia (Education and instruction in school since the Netherlands Indies period until the period of the Republic of Indonesia) in *Swatantra* 6 : 367-77. 1958.

Under the Dutch administration elementary schools were divided into three categories namely those which respectively were destined for children of Dutch nationalities, Chinese origins and indigenious Indonesians. Only children of the better-off could enjoy better and higher education. The picture, on the whole, showed that Dutch education and instruction were not adapted to the social structure and could not be regarded as serving the interest of the whole population. The Japanese occupation has brought about in some transformations the educational system. The last part of the article deals with the author's attempt to examine possibilities of setting up a new and adequate system of education and instruction as stipulated in the provisional constitution. An outline of suggestions of how to cope with difficulties faced by the Ministry of Education in implementing compulsory education and eliminating illiteracy is presented.

378 (73)

SUBARDI.

Sistim perguruan tinggi di Amerika Serikat (The system of university in the United States of America) in *Padjadjaran* 1 : 34-41. 1958.

A brief description of the characteristics of the university system of education in the United States of America. The article is divided into 4 parts : the aims of academic education, structure and organization, methods and ways of teaching, and social evaluation.

371.4 (910)

SYARANAMUAL, M.D.

Beberapa tjatatan tentang tulisan tuan Van den Ende "Onderwijs en matschappelijke behoefte" (Some notes on Van den Ende's article 'Education and social need'). in *Ekos. dan Keu. Indon.* 10 : 634-48. 1957.

A critical remark is made on Van den Ende's view of the Indonesian educational system. The author is of opinion that pre-war educational system was established in the interest of government service, and Dutch private enterprises.

The function of the present education should be in line with the effort of building up the nation. In drafting up development planning much attention should be paid to home economics. A postscript of Van den Ende is appended.

382. (910)

ALI WARDHANA.

Foreign exchange and its implications in Indonesia. in *Ekon. dan Keu. Indon.* 10 : 701-15. 1957.

A discussion on the implications of foreign exchange control in Indonesia.

The role of foreign exchange control before World War II up to now is reviewed. Before World War II the Netherlands used Indonesia for covering the deficit in the balance of trade of the Netherlands. The only link in the settlement of international payments between Indonesia and abroad was the Dutch Guilder.

Due to the outbreak of World War II the Indonesian currency took part directly in the international payment system.

After analysing the situation of Indonesian foreign exchange after World War II the author discusses the question of how foreign exchange policy of Indonesia should be pursued.

382.4 : 342.4 (910)

ASTRAWINATA, A.B.

Ratifikasi persetujuan dagang menurut Undang² Dasar Sementara kita dan prakteknya (Trade agreement ratification according to our Provisional Constitution and its practice) in *Madj. Hukum dan Masyarakat* 3 (1) : 30-32. 1958.

According to Article 120 of the Provisional Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in concluding a trade agreement approval from Parliament should be obtained. Comparison is made between Article 120 of the Provisional Constitution and Article 175 of the Constitution of the former Federal State of Indonesia and the Dutch Constitution. It is stated that in character the constitution of the Republic of Indonesia appears to be more democratic.

580.13 : 633.18 (910)

MEARS, LEON A.

Rice marketing in the Republic of Indonesia in *Ekon. dan Keu. Indon.* 11 : 47-61. 1958.

An attempt is presented to study problems of rice marketing in Indonesia. Domestic rice production has never been sufficient to keep pace with the steady increasing consumption of rice. Apart from the efforts made to increase rice production the manner of how rice should be distributed is of great importance. In this connection the author discusses problems of the marketing organization and operation of rice, and the general condition of transport facilities.

As regards the establishment of an efficient marketing system the author portrayed the issue from the following points : defining accepted standards for grinding rice and stabilizing, maintaining prices for producers and con-

sumers. As cooperatives still play a minor role in marketing rice government controls are needed for solving the problems of the inadequacy of the domestic production, limited foreign exchange for rice imports, and the shortage of transport facilities.

380.13 : 633.18

MEARS, LEON A. and SALEH AFIFF.

Relationship between stalk-paddy and home-pounded rice prices in the desa-market, in *Ekon. dan Keu. Indon.* 10 : 658-81, 1957.

An attempt is presented to evaluate alternate possibilities for the tani (peasant) in selling his production. The basic alternatives consist of selling stalk-paddy or home-pounded rice.

This has led to the study of conversion ratio of stalk-paddy into home-pounded rice, and the relationship of both prices in the desa-market. The author presents 6 alternatives of marketing the product of the tani. Different equations of each alternative are tabulated. It is pointed out that a farmer could not take advantage as much as possible from his rice production due to lack of information about market prices.

382.6 : 338.984

OPPUSUNGGU, H.M.T.

Rentjana lima tahun dan segi export serta soal² integrasi perekonomian (Some reflections on the Five Year Plan and the export sector) in *Ekon. dan Keu. Indon.* 10 : 556-567, 1957.

A review of the problems of the implementation of the Five Year Plan. In implementing the Plan adequate attention should be laid upon real facts, and existing economic potentialities.

The export sector as having an important influence on the rate of increase of the national income is discussed. As the volume of export products has decreased in the last five years, it should be of great importance to determine targets of the production of export products and foreign exchange policy.

Problems of how the economic development plan should be integrated are discussed. Much attention should be paid to the economic development of the islands outside Java.

385 (922) : 388.1 (922)

SOEHARTO, R.M.

Pemilihan pengangkutan dengan djalan ril dan djalan mobil di Djawa (Choice between rail or road for transport of timber in Java) in *Rimba Indon.* 6 : 82-93, 1957.

The author discusses the advantages and disadvantages of transport by rail and by road from an economic and social point of view and draws the conclusion that lorry — traction by human beings should be abolished,

that in teak forests rail transport is advisable but with mechanical traction. For new projects the choice depends on local circumstances. The author objects to refer transport to private bodies as this does not conform with the political trend of the government and there is the danger, that only foreigners get the transport in hand, as they have the necessary capital.

39 CUSTOM AND TRADITION

393.9 (933)

SOEKMONO, R.

Perajaan "Ngasti" di Kelusu (Pedjeng, Bali) (The "Ngasti" celebration in Kelusu (Pedjeng, Bali) in *Madj. untuk Ilm. Bhs. Ilm. Bumi dan Kebud. Indon.* LXXXV 4 : 479-96. 1955-1957.

A description of the ways of celebrating a death cult called "Ngasti" in Kelusu, Bali. "Ngasti" is celebrated in honour of the soul of the dead. It is pointed out that "Ngasti" is similar to "Craddha" of the famous Nagarakrtayama and "slametan entas-entas" in Tengger, Central Java. The article is illustrated with plates showing detailed scenes of the celebration.

5 NATURAL SCIENCES

517 ANALYSIS

517.53

MULLER, REINHARDT.

Note on the theory of analytical functions of complex variables in *Madj. Ilm. Alam untuk Indon.* 113 : 139-46. 1957.

Considering harmonic functions of two independent complex variables we are led to equations by means of which an analytical function depending only on a single complex variable can be determined from its real or imaginary part or its modulus or argument by a simple substitution.

We then extend this result to analytical functions of more than one complex variable.

Furthermore, our equations furnish some rules for calculations with a certain category of functions.

Finally some examples are given.

53 PHYSICS

534.64 : 539.17

RITSEMA, A.R.

On the seismic records of nuclear test explosions in *Madj. Ilm. Alam untuk Indon.* 113 : 123-7. 1957.

Study of seismograms of nuclear explosions should afford data on the validity of the existing traveltime tables, on the velocity of distribution of the longitudinal waves in the depth ; on the structure of the earth's

crust in many widely distributed places all over the world, and on the characteristics of the discontinuities inside the earth. Discussed are in this connections Lembang readings.

55 GEOLOGY AND COLLATERAL SCIENCES METEOROLOGY

551.1 : 622.3 (921)

DE NEVE, C.A.

Geologi dan pertambangan bidjih di Sumatra (Geology and ore mining in Sumatra), in *Ber. M.I.P.I.*, 2 (4) : 6-19. 1958.

A description of the geological structure of Sumatra is presented. In reference to Westerfeld's and Bemmelen's sketchmap the author gives outline of the four orogenetic zones of Sumatra, namely the Malaya, the Sumatra, the Moluccas and the Sunda Orogen.

The possibilities of developing the exploitation of ore mines in Sumatra are discussed in detail from the economic and geological angle. In this connection the geological occurrence of Sumatra's mineral resources is briefly mapped.

It is pointed out that a large part of the island of Sumatra and mainly the area of Bukit-Barisan are not yet explored. Geological exploration should be systematically carried out in a limited area. Geophysical survey should be used as well as geomorphological and photogeological ones.

551.7 (923)

DE WAARD, D.

Contributions to the geology of Timor in *Madj. Ilm. Alam untuk Indon.* 113 : 7-42. 1957.

An account is given of the activities of the Third Geological Expedition to Timor in 1957, sponsored by the University of Indonesia. Besides continued petrologic research in crystalline schist areas, extensive geologic reconnaissances were made to extend and complete, as far as possible, the overall picture of Timor's tectonics. The preliminary results of the expedition are successively discussed in the following chapters.

The name Mutis unit is proposed for the tectonic which consists of a crystalline schist basement, stratigraphically overlain by Lower-Palelo, Upper-Palelo, Eocene, and Lower-Miocene sediments and volcanics, and which includes ophiolitic intrusive and extrusive rocks (serpentinites, spilites, etc.). The fatus, previously assumed to be parts of a separate tectonic unit, are now considered to be bioherms occurring in the Permian, Triassic and Jurassic beds of the Sonnebait overthrust unit.

The present conception of overthrust tectonics in Timor recognizes only one overthrust sheet of importance, the Sonnebait unit, which overlies all other tectonic units, viz., aberrant masses of the Mutis unit and the

parautochthonous Kekneno unit. In the southern zone of the island, also the Ofu unit occurs which is an overthrust sheet overlying the Kekneno, and which is partially overthrust by the Sonnebait unit. The age of the overthrust tectonics is discussed, which is determined by the youngest pre-tectonic sediments, the Lower-Miocene deposits, and the oldest post-tectonic sediments, the uppermost Miocene and Pliocene deposits, i.e., in Upper-Miocene time Tuffaceous marls occur both in pre- and post-tectonic Tertiary deposits, which, being similar and both poor in fossils, may be easily confused. Since the present figures of elevated post-tectonic deposits are inaccurate, a new map is given, illustrating the emergence of Timor since (Mio) Pliocene time. The most elevated deposits yet found in Timor are the newly discovered coral limestones of the Mt. Dirum (1207 metres).

The age and geologic relationship are discussed of the Tertiary volcanics along the north coast of Timor. Previously considered to be of post-tectonic age, evidence is found for a Lower-Miocene (i.e., pre-tectonic) age of most of the volcanics, and for an intimate relationship with the Lower-Miocene part of the Mutis overthrust unit.

In the southern zone of the island reconnaissances were carried out to trace the borders of the Ofu overthrust unit.

The extension of the Ofu beds appears to be larger than so far known : near Baun they disappear below the Permian (Amarassi Zone) base of the Sonnebait unit.

The fault zone of Nikiniki which borders the central depression of Timor to the south was traced towards the northwest, where it was observed in the riverbed of the Noil Benain. A map is given showing the probable course of the fault zone and the extension of the central basin.

551.7 (910)

KATILI JOHN.

Ichtisar sedjarah perkembangan pengetahuan geologi di Indonesia (An account of the historical development of geology in Indonesia), in *Ber. M.I.P.I.*, 2 (5) : 7-16. 1958.

A review of the history of geological studies in Indonesia.

According to the author the location of Indonesia has offered the possibilities toward the development of geological explorations.

The history of geology in Indonesia is divided into three periods, namely the earlier period before 1927, the period between 1927 and 1946 and from 1946 up to now. A list of geological explorations and expeditions beginning from about the end of the 19th century is chronologically presented.

The geological research in Indonesia are at present conducted by the University of Indonesia and the Geological Service.

550.81 (910)

KLOMPE, TH. H.F.

The status of geological mapping in Indonesia in *Madj. Ilm. Alam unt. Indon.* 113 : 127-38. 1957.

A survey of published geological maps (post and pre-war) and a report to accompany the new map (1 : 2000.000) compiled by the author.

551.24 (910)

KLOMPE, TH. H.F.

Pacific and variscian orogeny in Indonesia, A structural synthesis in *Madj. Ilm. Alam unt. Indon.* 113 : 43-87. 1957.

The development of the pacific orogeny in SE. Asia clearly shows the great importance of this orogeny for the gradual consolidation of the borderlands of this part of Asia. The diastrophism of the Malaya Orogen should be considered as the continuation of an orogenic zone known from the Asiatic mainland in Malaya, East Burma, Thailand, Yunnan and China. The Pegu Yoma of Burma forms a representative on the mainland of the Sumatra Orogen. The Sunda and Moluccas Orogens have their equivalents in the Arakan Yoma, the Chin and Naga Hills and the Himalayas. A study of the various granite occurrences and their possible ages in the southeastern part of the continent reveals that the different mesozoic and tertiary structural zones can be traced southeast into the Sunda Land area and make western part of Indonesia an excellent example of continental zonal outgrowth, mainly consolidated by the various diastrophic phases of the pacific orogeny.

A review of the stratigraphic and structural development of the Banda Geosyncline and a re-examination of the literature on the problem of the Banda Sea area lead to the conclusion that there existed in late-paleozoic — early-mesozoic time a landmass in the eastern part of Indonesia, occupying at least the present Banda Sea area, the zone of the outer Banda arc and the area occupied by the Sula Spur.

A process of regeneration of marginal parts of this land area started in the south (Timor) in permian — lower-triassic time and spread to the North (Ceram) in upper triassic time, resulting in the formation of the so-called "Banda Geosyncline".

The sequence of this geosyncline shows no indications for participating in a pacific orogeny : stratigraphic gaps and changes in facies are the result of epeirogenic movements.

The tertiary orogeny produced in the zone of the Banda Geosyncline intermediate type structures, assuming that the overthrust structures, reported from Timor and Ceram, are the result of gravitational tectogenesis in a subsiding basin.

Chapters on the Sahul Shelf area and the occurrence of an important belt of variscian orogeny in eastern Australia and northern Queensland

make it acceptable that the precambrian nuclei of the Australian Continent should be continued over some distance to the North and Northwest, while the belt of variscian orogeny should be traced from northern Queensland to southern New Guinea, Ceram, the Sula Spur, the Aru Islands and Timor, including the late-paleozoic landmass in the Banda Sea area, which also should be considered as the result of the variscian orogeny.

The main conclusion of the paper, the important structural difference between the western and eastern part of the Indonesian Archipelago, forms the base for a preliminary geotectonic map of the area. The wellknown "Wallace line", between Borneo and Celebes, not only forms an important faunal boundary but is, according to this conception, also a very important structural boundary.

Several points are mentioned to emphasize the great differences between West and East Indonesia, which all can be explained by this synthesis. A few geological and geophysical problems are discussed from which it seems that they can be solved according to this new line of thought.

551.71 (921)

KLOMPE, TH. ILF., J. KATILI, JOHANNES & SOEKENDAR.

Late Palaeozoic — early Mesozoic volcanic activity in the Sunda land area in *Madj. Ilm. Alam unt. Indon.* 113 : 89-104. 1957.

Recent fieldwork in West Central Sumatra has revealed that in late paleozoic-early mesozoic time a volcanic-sedimentary sequence of strata was deposited, which was given the name of Silungkang Formation.

This stratigraphic sequence is compared with similar volcanic-sedimentary series in Djambi, Malaya (Pahang Volcanic Series) and West and Central Borneo (Bojan and Danau Series).

This correlation led to the assumption that the volcanic series of Malaya and West Central Borneo and those of West Central Sumatra and Djambi can be grouped in two different zones of volcanic activity, a northern, more acid zone in Malaya and Central Borneo, and a southern, more basic zone in Sumatra.

On account of the similarity of the Sumatra volcanics and their differences with those of the northern zone, the conclusion is drawn that the Djambi volcanities do not originate from Malaya, but that they form part of an autochthonous series.

This and the fact that nowhere in West Central Sumatra any indications for thrustmovements have been observed, make the occurrence of sheetstructures in Djambi and other parts of West Central Sumatra rather doubtful.

551.46 (910)

SOERIAATMADJA, E.

Masalah penjelidikan laut di Indonesia (Problem of marine research in Indonesia) in *Ber. M.I.P.I.*, 2 (3) : 16-19. 1958.

A brief description of how marine research in Indonesia is conducted.

551.2

VAN BEMMELEN, R.W.

Magmatic diapirism and tectonic deformation in *Madj. Ilm. Alam unt. Indon.* 113 : 1-5. 1957.

All geological processes are the result of a general strife for equilibrium. They are accompanied by readjustments in the distribution of matter with its associated forms of energy (nuclear, chemical, thermal, gravitational).

These readjustments are effected by means of disperse migrations of atoms and ions (geochemical processes) and by means of mass-displacements in bulk. The latter are caused by the former, because the geochemical processes and their heat balance change the physical properties of the matter concerned over wide ranges (density, viscosity, etc.), disturbing in this way the gravitational equilibrium. Thus we can speak of geochemically generated mass-circuits.

According to whether the body disturbing the hydrostatic equilibrium is too light or too heavy we can speak of "buoyant" and "foundering" mass-circuits.

If magmatic material of lower viscosity is involved in these mass-circuits it has the tendency of ascent by means of diapirism, causing plutonic intrusions and volcanic extrusions.

The relations between volcanic and tectonic processes at or near the surface is more fraternal than parental, because both stem from such geochemically generated mass-circuits in depth.

56 FOSSILS

562.

CARAM, MARGUERITA AND J.J. PATTER.

Fossils of tomorrow in *Madj. Ilm. Alam unt. Indon.* 113 : 149-51. 1957.

Discussion on rate animals : the white desert antelope, the Caribbean monk seal, and Lemures.

569.9 (923)

HOOYER, D.H.

A stegodon from Flores in *Treubia* 24 : 119-29. 1957.

Description of a new subspecies of *Stegodon trigonocephalus* (florensis), found at Ola Bula on the Soa Plateau on the island of Flores the holotype consisting of the mandible with both M3s in situ (photographs) ; the animal seems averagely to be smaller than Javanese typical form from the Pleistocene of Java.

571. ANTHROPOBIOLOGY

571. 1/8 (923)

VAN HEEKEREN, H.R.

Notes on Prehistoric Flores in *Madj. unt. Ilm. Bhs., Ilm. Bumi dan Kebud. Indon.* LXXXV (4) : 455-78. 1955-1957.

A short report on the excavations of living megalithic cultures of two caves and rock-shelters near Badjawa, Soa and Manggarai on the island of Flores. The Rundung and Soki Cave which may be classified as palaeolithic perform characteristics of flake and blade cultures. Same implements like the stepped arrow-heads, microliths and bladelets are found in both caves. Transparent silicious stone and obsidian were used for manufacturing tools and weapons. Further, the Mbikong Cliff in the Manggarai district discloses rock-paintings, whereas engravings are discovered at Pagal (Wangka). A list of selected finds and some plates illustrating stone implements, arrow-heads and arched shell-scrapers are appended.

58 BOTANY

581.13 : 633. 18

GO BAN HONG.

Penjelidikan tentang neratja hara mineral dari padi sawah (On the mineral nutrition of lowland rice) in *Pem. Bal. Bes. Penj. Pert. Bogor* (150) : 1-193. 1957. (also appeared as thesis) Indonesian and Dutch text, extensive summary in English, numerous graphs and tables.

In an introduction it is stressed, that the overall productivity of wet rice in Java is low and that improvement has been made possible thus far by selections only (oentoeng variety!), a selection which was aimed at adoption of the new races to local, usually poor circumstances, without taking into account the soil fertility (Which, like the irrigation water, might be very low). As it is well known, that the nitrogen content of the water is very low, new varieties have low nitrogen requirement. Nitrogen manuring will not improve the yield of these varieties, as calamities like: hypersensitivity for wind and rain, slowing down of the flowering because of greater tillering, etc. (this is shown by the experiments of Van de Goor 1941).

As the physical composition of the soil is of less importance, selection will make sense only, if carried out on reasonably chemically fertile soils.

To obtain an insight in manuring, it is necessary to know the feeding-requirements of the paddy. The method adopted here is plant analysis. For practical purposes (and also from theoretical considerations) the leaf is considered to be the most adequate part of the plant to be analysed. It is however, also necessary to know the influence of the age of the leaf, of the dispersion of minerals in other organs, in conjunction with age, the total requirement of the plant, the range of mineral requirement and the quantity derived from the soil after harvest.

In this paper the N, P, K, Mg, Ca and Si requirements were investigated. In order to prevent deteriorating factors inherent to field experiments, the research was carried out with earth-containing pots (reddish brown latosols) under water-logged condition in a glass-house, together with such in vitro to investigate root production one root composition. The variety "Tjina" was used.

Observations were made on water consumption and growth. The evapotranspiration expressed in kg necessary to produce 1 kg dry matter proved to be lower in fertilized rice, as compared to unfertilized.

The water consumption per acre is higher in fertilized rice, consequently fertilized rice uses water more efficiently than infertilized one and it is suggested, that in extensive regions of Indonesia irrigation is hardly necessary, because of the high and evenly distributed rainfall, provided fertilizers are used.

The growth of the plant should be (in accordance with former experiments) divided into the tillering, the length growth and the earformation period. Root growth takes place particularly in the first period (in soil cultures), in later stages soil reduction induces dying of roots; these are replaced by more superficial roots. In water cultures a continuous growth was observed.

As a result of root-dying, deterioration of leaves, deficiency symptoms (N and P) and premature dying of leaves was observed. The plant is only able to require now its minerals from the uppermost soil layer.

The leaf weight is continuously increasing, except in the third phase, where material is transferred to stems and grain. In soil cultures the stem weight increases until the end of the flowering period, when material is translocated to the grain. In water cultures, however, there is no decrease; this is due to the continuous growth of leaves and roots.

The yield of grain follows the N-supply. By fertilization the paddy/straw ratio is increased as well as the paddy/total plant ratio.

Conclusion: fertilization should be accompanied by decrease of irrigation, provided the climate is sufficiently wet. The yield could at least be 3 fold. The mineral composition of the riceplant: Plants in a N-poor environment accumulate relatively more in the roots. As N is very mobile, N-fertilizations produce higher N-content of the grain. One kg absorbed N produces 50 kg paddy. $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$ appears to be a better N-source.

Almost the total amount of PO_4 is transported to the grain. There is an interaction between the N and PO_4 uptake and yield and the length of vegetation. One kg PO_4 absorbed produces 67 kg of paddy.

The quantity of potassium is larger than that of N and PO_4 . The mobility is small; only 20 percent in the leaves is transported to other parts. Indications to favour Gregory's and Eckstein's hypothesis could be found. One kg of K produces 20 kg of paddy. There is an interaction between Mg, PO_4 and N uptake (low N uptake = low Mg uptake, etc.). Most Mg is accumulated in the stems. One kg of Mg produces 200 kg of paddy.

There is a remarkable difference in Ca content between root and leaf in water and soil cultures. The mobility of Ca is small. Like K it is accumulated mainly in the straw. One kg of Ca produces 120 kg of paddy.

Silica has a low mobility. Rice can be grown in SiO_2 free media. It is mostly accumulated in the stems.

Summarized : 20 kg N, 15 kg PO_4 , 50 kg K, 50 kg Mg and 8 kg Ca are required for 1000 kg of paddy.

Mineral nutrition : Although it has been proved that blue green algae and *Azotobacter* may enrich the soil with N enormously, N-fertilization still gives a considerable increase in production.

As proved by Mitsui losses occur by leaching and by denitrification in the reduced soil layer.

The difference in $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$ and $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ fertilization is due to the insufficiently developed secondary root system after the first system has died for lack of oxygen. Wet-rice culture has an unfavourable effect on the soil and irrigation should be consequently diminished, where possible.

Cyanamid is proposed as the best suited fertilizer. The Ca-content is important in the strongly leached red laterite soils.

Phosphate amount is too low in laterite soil. Unlocking of phosphates with green manure crops are advised for young volcanic soils. The response to phosphate fertilizing is so high, that other factors are apparently involved (increase in N-intake). The form of phosphate to be administered depends on the soil (tricalciumphosphate or Thomas slag on laterite soils, double or triple superphosphate for marginal soils or Al- and Fe-phosphate ; tertiary phosphates, Al- and Fe-phosphates for red yellow podzolic soils ; mountain soils with tertiary phosphates or double or triple superphosphates).

Increase in rice production involves an increase of the potassium-level of the laterite soil (which is usually low). An initial dressing with sulphate of potash seems advisable. Moreover K-dressing improves resistance against *Helminthosporium*.

The author prophesies on outbreak of tungro-disease, as the resistant varieties, now used, deteriorate.

Sampling for analysis should be carried out 30-40 days after transplantation as at that time the greatest absorption of N, P and K has just started and the whole plant may be analyzed.

582.79

KOSTERMANS, A.J.G.H.

A monograph of the genus *Durio* Adans. (Bombacaceae), Part 2, species of Burma, Malaya and Sumatra.

Additional note *Cullenia ceylanica* K. Schum., *Peng.* no. 62. Lemb. Pusat Penj. Kehut. Indon. 1958, pp. 1-36, 12 plates.

In Burma one species : *Durio mansonii* ; is known ; in the Malay Peninsula 7 species (besides the cultivated *D. zibethinus*) occur, of which *D. macrole-*

pis and *D. wyatt-smithii* are described for the first time. Sumatra has two species in common with Malaya (*D. malaccensis* and *D. lowianus*) ; *D. sumatranus* is reduced to *D. malaccensis* as a synonym.

D. spontaneus Bakh. is reduced to *D. lowianus*. A key to the species ; a map showing the distribution.

The aril of *cullenia ceylanica* is described.

58.006 (910)

KUSNOTO SETYODIWIRJO.

The Botanical Garden of Indonesia (Central Institute of Natural Research) in *Ber. M.I.P.I.* 1 (1) : 5-29. 1957.

This article gives a short review of the development and function of the Botanical Garden of Indonesia. Since its birth in May 18, 1817 the Botanical Garden as a co-ordinating scientific body has created among others various institutes, laboratories and experiment stations which carry out research activities in the field of all the natural sciences. An outline of the history and undertakings of those scientific bodies which are directly associated with the Botanical Garden is given. It is pointed out that the Botanical Garden of Indonesia is still enjoying national and international reputation in providing datas in botany, zoology and oceanography. Several pictures of plants cultivated in the Botanical Garden and a list of directors of the Garden since 1817 until now are supplemented.

581.2 (910)

TOJIB ARDIWINATA

Masasilam dan masadepan dari ilmu penyakit tumbuh-tumbuhan (fitopatologi) di Indonesia (Past and future of phytopathology in Indonesia) in *Teknik Pertanian* 7 : 149-161. 1958. English summary.

Lecture on the history of the knowledge of plant diseases, the establishment of Institutes on phytopathology in Indonesia, prophylaxis, fungicides, resistance both of host and parasite, examples of endemic diseases.

The author states that after World War II less attention was paid to agricultural and small holders products as compared with estate products. The important function of the Agricultural Faculty in the past in the field of protective phytopathology is stressed. Discussed are measurements to be taken e.g. selection, hybridisation, culture measurements. The author is of opinion, that for small-holders in Indonesia fungicides come last in the sequence of importance.

582.842 : 616-002.73

VISSER SMITS, D. DE

Hansen's disease (Enthnobotanical and other therapeutis compared, with special reference to the use of *Centella asiatica* (L.) Urban) in *Madj. Ilm. Alam unt. Indon.* 113 : 105-22. 1957.

The author points out the renewed interest in Hansen's disease and its treatment, as a result of the congress held in Havana, the Simons report on this disease in Surinam, and the textbook of tropical medicine by Kottenaar, Van Steenis & Winckel. The various types are described on the basis of the American classification : L.T.I. The author sees in the history of the disease indications that feeding and hygienic views have influenced the appearance and disappearance of the oldest foci. He draws attention to the traditional experience of various peoples that certain dishes affect the susceptibility to Hansen's disease. The results obtained on treatment with a number of modern chemotherapeutic agents are discussed and the serious damage which may result from their use is pointed out. In considering the accounts found in the oldest documents, the author bears in mind the possibility of commensal infection as an explanation of the rechutes in those who are discharged as cured. The therapy with the seed oil of a number of trees belonging to the Flacourtiaceae, employed in various parts of the world in folk medicine, is also dealt with. The writer gives botanical details of the plant *Centella asiatica* (Indonesian : Daun Kaki Kuda or Pegagan) and its local names in Indonesia and other countries in which it is found and used. The chemical investigation of the recently discovered asiaticoside and asiatic acid is followed up to 1952. In the conclusions the writer draws attention to the possibility and the desirability of preparing botanical total preparations in vacuo, which as medicines, provided they are carefully dosed, in the author's view are to be preferred to various chemotherapeutic agents. In this article the writer does not use the old name by which the disease is normally designated, but, along with others the name Hansen's disease - this in honour of the great Norwegian investigator and in sympathy with the aim of the paper "The Star" published by the members of the Carville community in Louisiana in the U.S.A.

59 Z O O L O G Y

591.5 E c o l o g y.

591.51

OEI HONG PENG.

Teknik melekat dalam dunia hewan (Attach technique in the animal world) in *Ber. M.I.P.I.* 2 (5-6) : 26-30/19-25. 1958.

In this article the author tells about the interesting organs used for attachment among Protozoa, Spongia, Coelenterata, Trematoda and cestodes. The different techniques used are discussed in connection with the life of the animals and as examples are chosen materials of interest for the teaching of zoology or specimens of the zoological Museum in Amsterdam, examined by the author. The study of organs for attachment used by Nematodes is pointed out. Therefore *Heterakis gallinarum* has been chosen as study-material. An account on the use of the clitellum at the mating of

Lumbricus terrestris is given. The group of Arthropoda, especially the insects shows different methods of attachment (*Periplaneta*, *Apis*, the male *Dytiscus* etc.,) and also the Mollusca are of great interest. The article is concluded with a description of an asteroid feet as an attach organ.

591.7 Entomology.

595.76.

BROUERIUS VAN NIDEK, C.M.C.

Cicindelidae from Indonesia (Coleoptera) in *Triebia* 24: 1-5. 1957.

The Moluccas are very poor in Cicindelidae. The distributal area of *Cicindela decemguttata* F. and its race *urvillei* Dej. is mapped. Three new species in *Therates* are described.

595.77

CAMRAS, SIDNEY.

On some Conopidae from the East Indies (Diptera) in *Triebia* 24: 107-17. 1957.

Four new species in *Conops*, one in *Physocephala*, two new combinations in *Physocephala*.

595.76

GILMOUR, E. FOREST.

Revision of the genus *Apriona* Chevrolat (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Batocerini) in *Idea* 11: 35-86 1958; 5 plates.

A continuation of the Revision of *Botacerini* of the same author. A key to the subgenera of Breunig, a key to the species.

Newly described are *Apriona japonica*, var. *deminuetuberculata*, *A. flavescens* subsp. *niasensis*, *A. gressitti*, *A. krieschei* and one new name created: *A. pascoei* (= *cinerea* Pascoe, nec Chevrolat).

595.79

HAMANN, H.H.F.

A new species of the very rare *Sclerogibbidae* (Hymenoptera) in *Idea* 11: 18-24. 1958; one fig.

Description of a new monotypical genus (*Parasclerogibba* Kosini) based on a single female specimen, captured in Bogor.

This is the first record of *Sclerogibbidae* for South-east Asia.

595.76

KASZAB, Z.

Einige neue Tenebrioniden aus den Papuanischen Inseln (Coleoptera) (Some new Tenebrionids from the Papuan islands) in *Idea* 11: 1-13. 1958.

Description of one monotypical new genus (*Szent-Ivanya metasternalis*)

and five other new Tenebrionid species (*Apterophaenus montanus*, *Pseudolyptus* Szent-Ivanyi, *Amarygnus parallelus*, *A. chrysomeloides* and *A. papuanus*) from a collection of Dr. J.J.H. Szent-Ivanyi and others, belonging to the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries in Port Moresby, Papua.

595.73

SOEHARDJAN.

First contribution to a study of *Copeognatha* (Corrodentia) of the Indonesian Archipelago in *Idea* 11 : 25-33. 1958.

A bibliographical survey of the biology and classification of this group and a table with the known distribution of its representatives in the Indonesian Archipelago.

595.798

SHOICHI, F. SAKAGAMI and KUNITICHI FUKUSHIMA.

Some biological observations on a hornet, *Vespa tropica* var. *pulchra* (Du Buysson), with special reference to its dependence on *Polistes* wasps (Hymenoptera) in *Treubia* 24 : 73-82. 1957.

The biology of *Vespa tropica pulchra* in Shimoina District, Nogano Pref., Japan is described, with special reference to its nutritional dependence on *Polistes* wasps; photographs.

595.76

STROCHECKER, H.T.

Additional Indonesia Endomychidae (Coleoptera) in *Treubia* 24 : 65-71. 1957.

One new species in *Chondria*, three in *Stenotarsus*, one in *Beccariola*, two in *Indalmus*, one in *Eumorphus*.

595.76

VOSS, E.

Neue und bekannte, vorwiegend Indonesische Curculioniden (Coleoptera) in *Treubia* 24 : 7-71. 1957.

One new species in *Auletobius*, five in *Involvulus*, two in *Deporaus*, one in *Nanophyes*, one in *Trachodes*, one in *Acytopeus*, two in *Phaenomeus*, one in *Calendra*, two in *Cossonus*, one in *Stereoborus*, one in *Stenotrupus*, two in *Leptominus*, two in *Macrancycus*, two in *Phloeophaeosoma*, one in *Oxydema*, three in *Conarthrosoma*, one in *Eutornicus*; two new varieties of *Apoderus basalis* Jekel; new monospecific genera *Ouzephianta* (Anthonominae), *Exothorrhampus* (Rhynchaenini), *Synnadichnus* (Tychiinae), *Cryptallorhynchus* (Ithyporini), *Aphanerostethus* (Tylodini), *Agytonischius*, (Pentarthrini), *Stereotribodes* (Proecina), *Macropentarthrini*; new subgenera.

595.75

WIRJATI.

On a small mealybug from a virgin forest in *Idca* 11 : 14-17. 1958 : one fig.

Description of *Pseudococcus dorsospinosus* n. sp., found in a forest reserve in West Java ; as scale insects are usually rare in virgin forest, this discovery has perhaps ecological bearing.

597.6 A m p h i b i a .

597.6 (922) : 598.1 (922)

MERTENS, R.

Amphibien und Reptilien aus dem äussersten Westen Javas und von benachbarten Inseln in *Trecubia* 24 : 83-105. 1957.

New localities, no new species; the island Tinjil has two *Scincides* (*Spheonomorphis florensis* and *Leiopisma fuscum*) thus far only known from the eastern part of Indonesia. *Trimeresurus puniceus*, thus far known from higher altitudes was found at low level. *Kalophrynus pleurostigma* found for the first time in Java, the form is related to the Indochinese *interlineatus* form.

6 APPLIED SCIENCES. MEDICINE. TECHNOLOGY.

61 MEDICAL SCIENCES — HEALTH AND SAFETY

611 A n a t o m y .

611 (910)

SATRIO.

Perkembangan ilmu urai di Indonesia (Development of medical anatomy in Indonesia) in *Madj. Kes. Angk. Perang* 7 : 366-71. 1957.

Inaugural dissertation ; a general survey of the history of anthropology and anatomy. A plea for official regulations for anatomical research on corpses ; it has been officially declared that practical anatomy on corpses is not contrary to Islamic law.

613 H e a l t h .

613 : 362.11 (73)

WONOJUDO, M.

Laporan perdjalan ke U.S.A. (Report on a trip to the U.S.A.) in *Madj. Kes. Angk. Perang* 7 : 317-27. 1957.

Impressions on the Kessler Institute of rehabilitation, the Walter Reed hospital, the Bussey Institute (Boston) ; the Red Cross (Boston), the Brook Army medical centre.

614 (910)

AZIZ SALEH.

Ten years of health progress in Indonesia, in *Ber. M.I.P.I.*, 2(3) : 2030. 1958.

An account of the efforts made to promote health conditions over the past ten years. This article gives a picture on the ways and means of eliminating major diseases in Indonesia. It is stated that malaria is still the main killer, whereas cholera and yellow fever are not observed.

615 Pharmacology. Toxicology.

615.361

MARUF, R.A.

Peranan A.C.T.H. dalam praktek (A.C.T.H. in the praxis) in *Madj. Kes. Angk. Perang* 7 : 366-71. 1957.

Survey of literature on A.C.T.H., its effect, and in which cases it is indicated.

615.2

SJACHRIAR RACHMAN.

Keratjunan jang membawa maut karena salvarsan jang sudah lama (Deadly poisoning caused by salvarsan) in *Madj. Kes. Angk. Perang* 7 : 308-16. 1957.

A general discussion on salvarsan poisoning. Four cases of salvarsan dermatitis are described to salvarsan which was too old (5½ years after test-date). One case, a gravid woman died with indication of encephalitis (Schoch III). Of two cases, followed by hair-fall it was not sure whether overdue salvarsan was used.

616 Disease. Pathology and Medicine

616-002.5 (910)

ANONYMOUS.

Beberapa fakta tuberculose di Indonesia in *Madj. Kes. Angk. Perang* 7 : 495-500. 1957.

Extensive figures on prevaccination tuberculin testing, and infection danger ; results and effects of ambulatory and domicilliary treatment. An estimate of the cost of examination and treatment.

616-002.5 (910)

KAPITAN, J.C.

Atjara bekerdja seksi klinis dari Panitia Nasional Penjelidik Penjakit

Tuberculose Republik Indonesia. (Working program of the clinical section of the National Board for Tuberculosis Investigation of Indonesia) in *Madj. Kes. Angk. Perang* 7 : 486-94. 1957.

An exposé of the different general problems. facing tuberculosis combat. The advantages and disadvantages of therapeutic and operative methods are discussed. A plea for research.

616.982.2 : 615.779

LIE KHING TING.

Resistensi bakteri² tuberkel terhadap antibiotica (Resistance of tubercle bacilli against antibiotica) in *Madj. Kes. Angk. Perang* 7 : 478-85. 1957.

A general survey on resistance and a warning to application of I.N.H. without control experiments concerning resistance.

616 — 007.6

MA'RUF, R.A.

Gigantisme in *Madj. Kes. Angk. Perang* 7 : 358-65. 1957.

A case of gigantismus in Macassar, ascribed to an eosinophyladenoma of the hypophysis (photographic reproductions).

616.859

SALAMUN, M.

Aeroneurosis in *Madj. Kes. Angk. Perang* 7 : 442-8. 1957

Definition of aeroneurosis and cause ; discussion of the different symptoms: nervosity and its roots, prodromus, prognosis, prophylaxis; some cases are described.

616.936 (922)

SARNANTO.

Soal Malaria dalam bataljon Basis I KMKBDR — Terr. III (On Malaria in the Basis I Battalion in Djakarta) in *Madj. Kes. Angk. Perang* 7 : 402-7. 1957.

Result of an investigation of malaria infection. Results: no parasites present in blood samples ; milt index higher in soldiers than in their wives (perhaps infested outside the area during trips) ; low haemoglobin figures in children are attributed to undernutrition, worm infections, etc.

616 — 073 : 614

SIWABESSY, G.

Ilmu sinar dan kesehatan (Radiology and Health) in *Madj. Kes. Angk. Perang* 7 : 449-55. 1957.

Inaugural dissertation. A general discussion on the history of röntgenology, Röntgen diagnostics (Image amplifier, cinema-radiography; side effects, clinics); radio-therapy; effect of nuclear fission radiation and protection.

UTOJO, R.P.

616.981.45 : 636 (910)

Penjelidikan tentang sifat² biologik dari berbagai variant *Pasteurella septica* di Indonesia (Contribution to the knowledge of biological habits of *Pasteurella septica* variants in Indonesia), *Thesis*, Bogor : 132. 1957.

46 Strains of *Pasteurella septica*, pathogeneous to livestock, isolated from 20 buffaloes, 12 cows, 7 hogs, 4 chickens, one horse, one strain of uncertain origin and a mixed one of different Raba strains, were tested as to virulence, immunity and physical structure, biochemical and antigenic properties and their reaction to desinfectants, high and low temperature and sunlight.

From the results it was evident, that potential strains for production of vaccin might be easily checked serologically and consecutively differentiated according to proper value of the substance in the cell (from agar culture), microbic secretum, and luxiative microbic cell (from broth culture).

Apparently not two strains are completely identical as to antigenetic properties (both full grown cell or secretum).

A suggestion is put forward that laboratories should have a stock of test sera of various strains. With these, newly isolated strains should be checked and the corresponding vaccin prepared. The combination of gaps-filling strains for vaccine preparation is recommended.

62 TECHNOLOGY

621.039 (910)

KUNTOHADJI.

Tenaga atom di Indonesia (Atomic energy in Indonesia) in *Ber. M.I.-P.I.* 2 (3) : 5-11. 1958.

An article dealing with the status, task and working-programme of the Atomic Energy Committee of Indonesia.

63 AGRICULTURE. FORESTRY. STOCKBREEDING

632.97 (910)

DEPUTY, O.D. AND M.S. HARAHAH.

A Handbook on the principle of plant quarantine enforcement for Indonesia, *Pem. Bal. Bes. Penj. Pert. Bogor* (146) : 1-165. 1957.

This publication represents the work material, used by the senior author in a plant quarantine training course, while he was serving on the staff of the U.S. Intern. Cooper. Administr. at Djakarta. It furnishes only the elementary basic information useful to plant quarantine enforcement and is slated to apply to Indonesian conditions and the only systematics included pertain to entomology. The text deals with an introduction, inspection for insects, regulations and needed reference materials and aid. The bulk of

the paper (125 pages) treats the taxonomy of the insects most likely to be found in a plant quarantine ; many text figures are added. The paper is concluded by a glossary of technical terms.

631.47 (910)

DUVAL, R. AND H. JAHJA.

Soil survey in Indonesia in *Pemb. Bal. Bes. Penj. Pert. Bogor* (147) : 10. 1957.

The history of soil survey (which started in 1905) ; the first soil map of Java and Madura by J.C. Mohr in 1912, based on genetical principles, the well known work of the same author on 'Tropical soils, especially those of Indonesia in 1933-1938. A survey program was started in 1927 in Sumatra and in 1930 in Java. Up to 1942 about 14 million hectares had been surveyed. From 1942 to 1954 not much was done. The general work was resumed in 1955 (F.W. Dames, Soils of East Central Java). In the scope of the 5-year plan, the following is aimed at : exploratory map, scale 1/1.000.000 of the whole country, a reconnaissance map, scale 1/250.000 of Java and Madura (about 9 million hectares already completed), detailed maps, scale 1/5.000-1/25000.

Survey methods are described and discussed, applications are enumerated.

631.44

DUVAL, R. AND SOEPRAPTOHARDJO.

Soil Classification in Indonesia, in *Pemb. Bal. Bes. Penj. Pert. Bogor* (148) : 16. 1957.

The history of soil-survey, the different classification used and the present trends. Presentation of the classification in latosols, andosols, red-yellow podsolc soils, red-yellow mediterranean soils, regur soils, podsolc, paddysols, hydrosols. Calcisols, regosols, lithosols, alluvial sols, organic sols.

631.4 (922)

HAUSER, G.F. AND R. SADIKIN.

Penetapan dajahasil tanah di Djawa Tengah bagian Timur berdasarkan angka-angka hasil padi sawah (Soil productivity in eastern Central Java based on figures of paddy yield) in *Pemb. Bal. Bes. Agric. Penj. Pert. Bogor* 144 : 3-26. 1957.

A simplified extract of the article (in English) on the same subject (cf. Contr., 1.c. 144. 1956).

631.8 : 633.18

MEARS, LEON A.

The use of fertilization as one means of reduring the problems associated with the distribution of rice in Indonesia, in *Ekon. dan Keu. Indon.* 10 : 570-580. 1957.

A study of how to increase rice production by using fertilizer on the rice fields. The advantages and disadvantages of the use of fertilization are taken into consideration as an effort to solve rice supply problems and distribution.

An appendix of formulas of the problems involved is given.

632.5

MEYER, W.

About weeds in inundated paddy fields as indicators in the surroundings of Pajakumbuh, W. Sumatra in *Madj. Ilm. Alam unt. Indon.* 113 : 147-9. 1957.

Investigation on the weed flora showed that there are types: a) on poor sandy soil and acid water with a special flora, a rich iron-ferrihydroxide precipitation, rich in Desmid (no blue green algae) : there is an indication of phosphate-deficiency, b) on laterite soil and fertilized, with a vegetation in between those of the oligotrophic and eutrophic fields, character plants.

Desmids and blue-green algae are present, c) on volcanic and limestone derivatives with good phosphate indications, blue algae, azotobacter, no iron precipitation and not many Desmids, typical floristic indications.

634.953.

PANDJI.

Pengelebaran tadjuk pohon dan soal frekuensi pendjarangan (Crown width of trees and frequency of thinning) in *Rimba Indon.* 6 : 52-81. 1957.

Tables for different tree species (empirically established) giving the growth of the crown-diameter in connection with the frequency of thinning to obtain a closed canopy.

634.92

SANJOTO.

Methodik penjelidikan physiologis dalam kerdja hutan (Physiological research in forest labour), *Peng. Istimewa no. 13*, Lemb. Pusat Penj. Kehut. Indon. 1958, pp. 3-34.

A discussion on the meaning of ergonomy and its applications, discussion on methods applied, on the respirometer, used in the Max-Planck Institut für Arbeitsphysiologie, the photo-electric pulse counter of Müller, extracts from literature.

634.92

SANJOTO.

Methodik penjelidikan waktu kerdja elementer (Elementary methods of time-labour studies), *Peng. Istimewa no. 12*, Lemb. Pusat Penj. Kehut. Indon. 1957, pp. 3-37.

A general discussion and explanation on performance rate, etc., methods of measurement and examples for time-labour studies.

631.96 : 582.949

SOENJOTO WIROATMODJO, R. and R. MOECHTAR EFFENDI.

Hubungan antara kerapatan tadjuk dengan kerapatan bidang dasar pada hutan tanaman djati (Correlation between the surface of the tree-crowns and the tree density in teak plantations) in *Rimba Indon.* 6 : 35-51. 1957.

The density of a plantation gives a measure of the timber volume. As the normal treatment of some teak-stands have been neglected for years and the number of holes has become less than normal, although the density of the basal area is still more or less the same.

The authors suggest and construct a formula of the canopy, which in turn gives a clue to the density of the stand.

631.4 (910)

SOEPRAPTOHARDJO, M.

Soil regions of Indonesia, *Pemb. Bal. Bes. Penj. Pert. Bogor* (149) : 3. 1957.

With the systematic soil survey of the country it becomes evident, that large areas are not covered by climatogenic soil units, as used before and that an overlap of soil zones occur. A provisional schematic soil map of Indonesia is presented latosols and red-yellow podsollic soils in tropical rain climate with weak dry season ; regur soils and red-yellow Mediterranean soils in Tropical climate with market dry season, organic soils and ground water podsol in tropical rain climate, alluvial soils in tropical rain climate and soil complexes of mountainous areas in Tropical rain climate.

631.4 : 635

THROWER, L.B. and R. DUVAL.

Notes on horticultural land use in Java and Madura, in *Pemb. Bal. Bes. Penj. Pert. Bogor* : 145 : 3-14. 1957.

The authors start with an introduction on the common soil classification and where the main types are found in Java and Madura ; the horticultural districts and their main products are then shortly enumerated, followed by some general notes on some crops, the factors influencing the site of horticultural centres and an enumeration of some products.

636.2 (91)

TAN, A.D.

Beberapa keterangan statistics tentang perkembangan kehewanan di Indonesia (Some statistic figures on the development of cattlebreeding in Indonesia) in *Ekon. dan Keu. Indon.* 10 : 581-599. 1957.

Figures on the development of cattle-breeding as from 1920 up to 1955 are collected. These contain detailed information on the number, the domestication, the trade, and the area of all sorts of cattle.

9 BIOGRAPHY. HISTORY.

92 BIOGRAPHY.

92 (Linn)

ANWARI PILMY.

Linnaeus 1707-1957, Bogor : pp. 7. 1957.

Commemorative lecture at the 200th birthday of Linnaeus.

A survey of Linnaeus' life and the connections of Linnaeus' pupils with Indonesia.

E R R A T A

The following is the correction of some misprints which are found in this issue of "Indonesian Abstracts" :

- Page 93.
The UDC numbers below the class GENERALITIES should be placed above the author's name, KLOMPE, T.H.
- Page 98.
The English translation of Muljatno's article should read : "The problem of national income in Indonesia".
- Page 100.
a) The English translation of Hadi Muntoro's article should read "The present labour law policy".
b) The first sentence of this article should read "The enactment of labour laws is....."
c) The last paragraph of this article should read "Views of some well-known Indonesian lawyers relating to this question are given. Labour contracts as applied in the adat and the European law are outlined.
- Page 106.
a) The sentence in the eleventh line from above should read "The Japanese occupation has brought about some changes in the educational system".
b) The title of article of Syaranamual, MD, should read "Beberapa tjatatan tentang tulisan Van den Ende 'Onderwijs en maatschappelijke behoefte'".
- Page 111.
The last sentence of Katili's article should read "The geological research in Indonesia is at present conducted.....".
- The last sentence of the announcement of "Siswa Lokantara" on the outside back cover should read "For more detailed information please communicate Jajasan Siswa Lokantara....."

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